

*J. V. Woodruff*

# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE;

DESERET, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

## TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

GENTLEMEN:—Again have our duties public use. And here permit me to remark, brought us together in the capacity of a legislature, for the purpose of establishing government, and prescribing laws and regulations, which shall prove adequate to the suggestions contained in that report, and wants and necessities of the people.

It is usual upon occasions like this, to lay duties of all officers in any wise handling the before the law-making department, a full and public funds. In all time to come, it is to be concise report of the situation of affairs perceived that that enlightened and wise policy taining to the government; as well as to will pervade our legislatures, which not require make such suggestions and recommend such laws to restrain, will yet keep their ap- measures as in the opinion of the executive propriations and allowances within proper will prove the most advantageous to the body limits. The success of all governments de- politic. I purpose so to do, so far as I shall pends upon their having power and ability to have the ability and the means within my perform their various functions, and there is reach, reserving unto myself the privilege of no surer way of crippling their energies and completing any report, as circumstances shall binding their exertions, than plunging them heedlessly and hopelessly into debt; it is far dictate or require.

It is probably known to you that Congress better to assess a tax at once, adequate to all has passed an Act to establish the Terri- the necessary expenditures of government, tory of Utah, and provided for taking the than permit an accumulation of indebtedness census of Deseret; but as yet, no official an- to harass every department, and the conse- nouncements have been made, consequently great a people of fixed and temporary the government of Deseret will continue in loans.

all its departments, until such time as it shall. Under the fostering care of the govern- be superseded by an organization contempla- ment, the subject of education is fast assumed under the act of congress. Whatever in an importance that will reflect great credit may be effected under the new organization, upon our exertions. The board of chancellors we have the proud satisfaction, of having sus- and regents of the University have already tained a quiet, yet energetic government, established schools in various parts of the under all the vicissitudes incident to new and state, mostly however, without incurring any untold localities; and when the general g- expense to the institution. The enlightened government shall have assumed to pay the ex- course pursued by that board, will unquestionably redound to the benefit of the institu- peditures consequent upon the Indian ex- tion, as well as to a general system of education, throughout the state; and must certainly dition, as well as to a general system of education, throughout the state; and must certainly

debit. Unlike the golden browed neighbors of our sister state; no agent of ours is hawking about our state bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem allowance of the members of the legislature. In this state, no expense has been incurred, by any of the departments of government for services rendered.

The auditor's report will show, the amounts one uniform course has been recommended; and out, being almost exclusively for pub- that of building and settling in forts in the he improvements, or articles purchased for first instance, and farming in one enclosure.

**HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.**  
*Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints.*

This course has proven highly successful;— complaint, and liable to terminate in litigation; nevertheless, we have been compelled, in tion. General laws, specific in their nature, order to sustain ourselves and our settle- should be passed upon the subject, at as early ments, to make two expeditions against the day as practicable. native tribes; one against the Timpanogos. The Bath House, near the Warm Springs, last February, of which you were informed; is now completed, and will, it is confidently the other against a portion of the Shoshones, believed, ere long, become a source of reve- in September last. This last expedition was due to the state.

It is highly desirable that the capitalists of this state should introduce machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, that will hereafter, be wanted for factories, &c.; also stoves, and other articles of heavy ex- portation should be manufactured by our own enterprize and industry. Incalculable benefits would result to this community, if they would engage in almost every kind of manufacture, not only iron, but paper, books, woollen, cloth, leather, crockery, stone-ware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your con- sideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 450,250 pounds, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the ex- pense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to \$45,625; a sum adequate to construct the most extensive sugar manufactory; and when considered in connexion with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it most suicidal policy for us to be dependent upon other than our own resources for that article.

All the Indians with whom we have had difficulties, are detached or broken off bands from the main tribes; with them, our peace- ful relations have never been interrupted.— We have spared no time or expense in en- deavoring to conciliate the Indians, and learn them to leave off their habits of pilfering and plundering, and work like other people; but habits of civilization seem not to be in ac- cordance with their physical formation; many that have tried it, pine away, and unless re- turning to their former habits of living, die in a very short time. Could they be induced to live peaceably and keep herds of cattle, their condition would very materially be a- meliorated, and gradually induce a return to the habits of civilization.

It becomes us to be prepared to repel sud- den invasions as they generally come at an unexpected moment. To this end I would recommend a more efficient organization of the militia, and strict requirements of officer's reports, and uniform distribution of public service; also, that sufficient means be appro- priated to defray the expenses of repairing and housing the public arms, ordnance, &c., and purchasing supplies of camp equipages, baggage, waggons, and teams.

Unparalleled in the history of the times, not a solitary case was reported for trial, be- fore the regular sessions of either the county or supreme courts, during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of a justice of the peace seems to have been committed.— This argues favorably in behalf of justice's courts having extended jurisdiction, and probably, is partly owing to the requirements of the law, making it the duty of all officers to seek to allay and compromise differences, instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of prob- ate should be organized, or else the duties of the probate courts and public administrator be de- volved upon some officer now organized.— The estray pound, enclosures, and herding, are each of them subjects requiring your most careful attention, being fruitful sources of

benefits would result to this community, if they would engage in almost every kind of manufacture, not only iron, but paper, books, woollen, cloth, leather, crockery, stone-ware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your con- sideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 450,250 pounds, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the ex- pense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to \$45,625; a sum adequate to construct the most extensive sugar manufactory; and when considered in connexion with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it most suicidal policy for us to be dependent upon other than our own resources for that article.

In the neighborhood of what has usually been termed Little Salt Lake, (now Iron county,) our exploring party of last winter, discovered inexhaustible beds of the very best of iron ore. A settlement is now being made at that point.

There is no doubt but that the demand and price consequent upon the distance of any successful competition, will prove sufficient inducement for the capitalists to invest their means, in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment and ensure an abundant re- turn; any and all kinds of encouragement, by throwing around them an energetic and effi- cient government, should unquestionably be given. It is wisdom to let capital be associa- ted in infant settlements, because there is a necessity for it, for a time; but to lay the foundation for monied capitalists to monopo- lize against labor, is no part of my policy, politics, or religion. To encourage enterprize in constructing works of magnitude, it may be well to grant privileges; but they should be so guarded, as to be made amenable to the power granting them, at all times, for the a- buse of the powers granted, or diverting them to any other object than the one designed. From this city, a railroad will most proba- bly be constructed to Iron county, as also

continuously to Southern California, terminating at San Diego. Whatever encouragement of her improvements, and the development you may find it in your power to extend of her resources, as to command the to an object so full of interest to our citizens, admiration, and the respect of all whose lot I shall most readily acquiesce therein, being has been cast within her bounds, and those afar within the range of my constitutional duties. Oh, hearing the glad tidings, are stretching

Friends, I feel it a privilege, which I be- forth their itching palms towards another of have I appreciate, in having the opportunity those free states where the oppressed go free, I now enjoy, of addressing you upon Government and the poor, through ordinary industry, find mental affairs. ample provision.

There are many, very many causes conspi- Forgive a single allusion to the past. The ring together, which make it a subject of oppressed became the oppressor, and the opp- deep fraught interest, to behold as I do this pressed again go forth to form new communi- day, in this mountainous and desert land, ties, new settlements, and new governments. (where three years since, were only found the Hence are we here, amid these vast moun- wild, ferocious beast and roving savage,) sena- tains and solitary plains; hence are we here, tors and representatives congregated in a com- assembled in solemn council to frame laws fortable public building, which would do for the organization and rule of communities; credit to any state of a free, enlightened, and and, what gives zest to the picture, devise happy people. It is a subject of congratula- such laws and regulations as shall perpetuate, tion to me, to you my friends, and to the guarantee, and sustain, in time to come, our world, that the all-wise disposer of human free and glorious institutions to the latest events has so decreed in His providence that generation.

the desert and the solitary place shall be Friends, in all your deliberations, I shall made glad, that the area of human freedom be happy to participate, so far as it shall be shall be extended, and civilization shall rear my privilege, and hoping that unanimity and her habitations amid the silence of the eternal zeal, wisdom and intelligence, may character- hills, the mighty forests, and lonely islands ize your exertions for the public good the of the sea. It is this that has peopled the ensuing session, that when you return, you Atlantic slope of our mountains, furnishing may be enabled to carry with you the proud the world with this vast republic of nations, conviction of having faithfully discharged and is now gathering in her fist a few more, your duty to your country and yourselves, is to throw over to the Pacific slope, as a coun- the prayer of

Your co-laborer,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

DESERET is not yet three years old, and yet

Carried by J. W. - Clerk of Assembly Building  
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

